

DD/A Registry

78-1130-2

7 APR 1978

DD/A Registry  
File Pers-16

STATINTL

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Training

ATTENTION: [REDACTED]

FROM: John F. Blake  
Deputy Director for Administration

SUBJECT: Chamber of Commerce Elevator Incident

REFERENCE: Memo dtd 15 Mar 78 to DDA fm  
Subj: Elevator Accident, 14 March 1978,  
and Recommended Safety Measures (OL 8 1141)

STATINTL

*Dick*

1. I have read with interest your account of the unfortunate incident that occurred on 14 March 1978 at the Chamber of Commerce (CoC) Building. This memorandum is to inform you that action is being taken to lessen the impact should a power failure strike the CoC Building again. The following comments are keyed to the suggestions in paragraph 6 of the referent:

a. New battery-powered lights have been installed. The Office of Logistics is initiating action to have these lights supplemented with lights powered by the emergency generator at CoC Building.

b. The Office of Logistics, in coordination with the Office of Communications, will arrange for rewiring of existing circuits so that the guard/elevator phones will work during a power outage.

c. The elevator ceiling apparently became a hazard when an occupant attempted to move a panel in an effort to get air into the car. Since there is yet another ceiling above the false ceiling, any relief obtained by such action would probably have been psychological. However, since the false ceiling does obscure the hatch, the General Services Administration will be requested to negotiate its removal with the building owner.

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DD/A Registry

SUBJECT: Chamber of Commerce Elevator Incident

d., e., f., g. Unless the elevator is properly secured, opening the doors from the inside is an extremely dangerous procedure that could result in even greater safety problems. It is thus felt that only trained elevator personnel should attempt to evacuate stalled elevators. Having lights and communication available should reduce the possibility of panic because it does take some time for trained personnel to arrive after notification.

2. This Agency will work through the General Services Administration to ensure that the owner of CoC provides a safe environment for our personnel. Your interest on this very serious matter is greatly appreciated.



John F. Blake

STATINTL

P.S. Thank you, interest.  
As you may know I was in  
the building at the time of the  
incident, I passed by front of  
from 10 to floor ground



STATINTL

SUBJECT: Chamber of Commerce Elevator Incident

d., e., f., g. Unless the elevator is properly secured, opening the doors from the inside is an extremely dangerous procedure that could result in even greater safety problems. It is thus felt that only trained elevator personnel should attempt to evacuate stalled elevators. Having lights and communication available should reduce the possibility of panic because it does take some time for trained personnel to arrive after notification.

2. This Agency will work through the General Services Administration to ensure that the owner of CoC provides a safe environment for our personnel. Your interest on this very serious matter is greatly appreciated.

John F. Blake

Distribution:

Orig. - Addressee  
✓ - DDA <sup>Subject</sup>  
1 - OL Official

STATINTL

Originating Office:

Date: 4 APR 1978

James H. McDonald  
Director of Logistics

STATINTL

Approved For Release 2001/11/23 : CIA-RDP81-00142R000500090001-0

15 MAR 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Administration

VIA: Director of Training

FROM: [REDACTED]

STATINTL

SUBJECT: Elevator Accident, 14 March 1978, and  
Recommended Safety Measures

1. In the following paragraphs I have set down, as requested, a report on an accident which occurred in a stalled elevator in the Chamber of Commerce Building on 14 March 1978. As a result of this experience I have also offered seven recommendations for improving the safety of these elevators in case of future emergencies. It should be noted that had all or even some of these recommended measures been in effect on 14 March, there would have been no accident and no injury. Furthermore, had anyone in authority in the building known enough about the elevator system to tell the trapped passengers how to open the elevator doors, the passengers could have been released within a few minutes after the power failed. Even more serious, however, is the fact that, in the absence of corrective measures such as those recommended below, there is the potential for a needless and fatal tragedy in the event of a fire and power loss to the elevators.

2. The Accident: At about 1:05 p.m. on 14 March 1978, a power failure trapped about six Agency employees in the southwest elevator in the Chamber of Commerce Building at 4600 North Fairfax Drive, Arlington, Virginia. There was no emergency lighting in the elevator and the elevator telephone was inoperative. After about twenty-five minutes in the dark and increasingly close elevator, several of the passengers lifted the false ceiling panels in the elevator in an effort to obtain more air and to lower the rising temperature. This action appeared to help and ten minutes or so later a second attempt was made to obtain more air in the same way. Shortly after this second effort there was a loud crash as a heavy object struck the elevator floor. A little while later one of the female passengers said that her foot had been struck and was bleeding from a severe cut. Two of the passengers had the injured woman sit on the elevator floor and applied pressure to the wound to stop the bleeding. Persons outside the elevator were told of the injury and asked to call the fire department.

OL 8 1141

SUBJECT: Elevator Accident, 14 March 1978, and Recommended Safety Measures

3. About ten or fifteen minutes later and some fifty or fifty-five minutes after the power failure the Arlington Fire Department rescue squad arrived and gave the elevator passengers instructions which enabled them to open the elevator doors from the inside.

STATINTL

4. The injured woman, who was later identified as [REDACTED] was taken to the Arlington Hospital Emergency room by the rescue squad. After X-rays (negative) and suturing she was released at about 4:15 p.m. and taken to her apartment.

5. After the elevator doors were opened it was determined that the object which had struck [REDACTED] foot was one of the elevator ceiling light panels.

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6. Suggestions for Improving Elevator Safety:

(a) Emergency battery-powered lighting should be installed in the elevators.

(b) The elevator telephone should be repaired and/or wired so that it will operate during a power failure.

(c) The elevator ceiling panel hazard should be corrected.

(d) If the "Firemans Emergency Key" located on the ground floor is of any use in opening stalled elevators, a copy of it should be at the 2nd floor Guard Station for use by the FPS guards.

(e) Instructions on how to open the elevator doors from the inside should be posted inside the elevator, perhaps attached to the telephone where they can be found and read in case of a power failure or other malfunctioning of the elevator.

(f) The FPS Guards, employee stairway wardens, and OTR administrative personnel serving in the Chamber of Commerce Building should be instructed in the method of opening the elevator doors from the inside so that in case of emergency they could advise trapped passengers how to release themselves immediately in case of emergency.

(g) Agency personnel using the Chamber of Commerce elevators should be advised immediately of the procedure for opening the elevator doors in an emergency. I understand that there is some objection to making this

**SUBJECT: Elevator Accident, 14 March 1978, and Recommended Safety Measures**

information available to everyone on the chance that someone might become injured during an unsupervised opening of the elevator doors. A far greater risk, however, is the present danger of persons being trapped in an elevator during a fire and power failure and not being released in time. After recommendations (a) through (f) above have been put into effect, consideration could be given to no longer informing building occupants of the specific method of opening the doors; the lighting and instructions in the elevator would probably then be adequate protection.

[REDACTED]

STATINTL

**Distribution:**  
Orig & 1 - DDA

PP/4 Registry  
78-11301

4 APR 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Administration  
FROM: James H. McDonald  
Director of Logistics  
SUBJECT: Chamber of Commerce Elevator Incident

1. The Office of Logistics has investigated the 14 March 1978 elevator incident of the Chamber of Commerce (CoC) Building. The Safety Branch, OS, investigated the accident and a copy of their report is attached.

2. The CoC Building superintendent stated that the elevators were inspected by Arlington County in February 1978. On 14 March, the battery-powered emergency lights in elevator No. 1 did not work. The car was in total darkness. On 17 March, the elevators were inspected by Agency personnel. It was found that there are battery-powered emergency lights in all four elevator cars; however, only the light in one car worked. There is no press-to-test feature on these lights. There are ventilating fans in each elevator; however, since the power was off they did not work. Furthermore, the building superintendent stated that the fans were turned off because the building occupants had previously complained that the elevator cars were too cold. There is an intercom-type phone in each elevator. These phones are connected to a special phone at the guard's desk on the second floor, but do not work when the power is off. The apparent purpose of these phones is to provide communications to the elevator cars should there be a mechanical malfunction of the elevator system.

3. There is a 30 kW emergency generator at the CoC Building. This generator is owned by the landlord and is maintained and operated by the building superintendent. The unit functioned properly during the outage. The unit supplied power to stairwell lights and the security alarm console on the second floor.

4. Local building codes (Arlington and Fairfax Counties) only require sufficient emergency lighting (either generator- or battery-powered) to "evacuate the building".

OL 8 1419 X

SUBJECT: Chamber of Commerce Elevator Incident

There is no specific requirement for emergency lighting to operate for specific durations of time. GSA policy follows the requirements of the American Standard Safety Code for Elevators (commonly called the National Elevator Code). This code requires an emergency source of lighting in an elevator, which will provide 0.2 foot candles (FC) of illumination for 4 hours. A level of 0.2 FC is equivalent to a moonlit night.

5. From time-to-time questions are raised as to why generators are not installed to run elevators during power outages. The answer is two-fold. One, it is extremely expensive and two, there is no legal requirement to do so. Attached is a study conducted in 1972 addressing this problem. The information contained in the study is still valid with these exceptions:

a. Cost of emergency generators has gone up.

b. Agency no longer occupies the Magazine Building.

c. The 45 kW generator at Key Building has been replaced by a 75 kW unit.

6. On 17 March 1978, representatives of the ELCO Elevator Company installed new battery-powered lights in all elevators. This Office recommends the following additional action be taken with the concurrence of the building owner:

a. Rewire some existing circuits served by the 30 kW emergency generator so that approximately half of the elevator lights could be powered by the generator to supplement the battery-powered lights during a power outage.

b. Rewire circuits so that the guard/elevator phones work during an outage.

c. Should capacity be available on the generator after lights are rewired, supply power to the ventilating fan in each car and have them run continuously.

SUBJECT: Chamber of Commerce Elevator Incident

The Headquarters Engineering Branch (HEB), RECD/OL, is proceeding to initiate action on the above items.

7. The Security Duty Office of the Headquarters Security Branch, OS, was contacted regarding the role of the Federal Protective Office (FPO) in regard to elevator emergencies. In such emergencies the FPO will notify the building superintendent and the elevator company involved. In an extreme emergency he could request help from the local fire and rescue services.

8. With regard to [REDACTED] suggestions, this Office has the following comments:

STATINTL

a. New battery lights are in place and HEB is initiating action to have them supplemented with generator-powered lights.

b. Concur with having telephone rewired.

c. This hazard only occurred when an occupant dropped the false ceiling unit. Relief obtained by moving the ceiling may have been psychological since there is another ceiling above it.

d., e., f., g. These suggestions center around the role of FPO and Agency personnel in an elevator emergency. This Office is opposed to having people trained to open elevators doors from the inside. This is an extremely dangerous procedure that could result in a greater safety problem. It is felt that only elevator company personnel should attempt to evacuate stalled elevators. Having lights and communication available during these instances would reduce the possibility of panic and allow sufficient time for elevator personnel to respond.

9. We will advise your office of the progress made in implementing the action outlined in paragraph 6. Attached hereto is a proposed memorandum to [REDACTED] for your consideration.

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James H. McDonald

Atts

TRANSMITTAL SLIP		DATE <i>3/24</i>
TO: <i>C/Safety Br</i>		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	
REMARKS: <i>Do we know whether      these inadequate      air condition in      the elevator in      such a case - re:      would the passenger      supports? - or      did they just      come?</i>		
FROM: <i>Cess</i>		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	EXTENSION

FORM NO. 241  
1 FEB 55REPLACES FORM 36-8  
WHICH MAY BE USED.

(47)

STATINTL

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**Next 6 Page(s) In Document Exempt**

Approved For Release 2001/11/23 : CIA-RDP81-00142R000500090001-0

29 AUG 1972

Director of Logistics

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Logistics Services Division, OL

SUBJECT : Emergency Elevator Service

REFERENCE : Memo dtd 27 Apr 72 to C/RECD/OL fm C/LSD/OL,  
same subject

1. Pursuant to your request in the referenced memorandum, this office has conducted a study to provide emergency electrical power for elevators in Agency-occupied, multistory buildings in the Washington Metropolitan area.

2. Background information on policy and building code requirements in the greater Washington area for emergency power for elevators is as follows:

a. GSA Policy.

(1) Government-owned buildings - Emergency electrical power will be provided for one elevator only for all buildings of eight floors or higher. (This information was obtained from the Design and Construction Division, GSA.)

(2) Government-leased buildings - There is no policy established. Because of very reliable power available in the Washington Metropolitan area, building owners normally do not provide emergency power for elevators. (This information was obtained from the Design and Construction Division and the Space Management Division, GSA)

b. Local Building Codes. Local building codes in the below listed areas do not require emergency power for multistory buildings except for hospitals:

(1) Washington, D.C.

(2) Arlington County.

(3) Fairfax County.

3. A detailed analysis of each of the Agency-occupied buildings listed below is attached herewith:

SUBJECT: Emergency Elevator Service

Overt Agency-Occupied Multistory Buildings in  
the Washington Metropolitan Area

		Number of Stories (Not Including Basements)	Emergency Power for Elevators YES/NO	Leased	Gov't Owned
(1)	Hqs	7	x		x
(2)	Ames	12	x	x	
(3)	Key	12	x	x	
(4)	Magazine	10	x	x	
(5)	Chamber of Commerce	10	x	x	
STATINTL	(6) South	3	x		x
(7)	[REDACTED]		x		x

4. A majority of Agency-occupied buildings have emergency generators (installed by the Agency) to provide emergency power for items such as fire and security alarm systems, stairwell lights, basement corridor lights, etc. However, these generators are not of sufficient capacity to handle the electrical load of one elevator.

5. In the event of a major power failure, some elevators in Agency-occupied buildings can be manually lowered to the ground except at Headquarters where all elevators can be lowered by emergency electrical power. This can only be accomplished by experienced elevator maintenance personnel who are responsible for the upkeep of the elevators at each building. However, it is a very difficult operation, and the elevator maintenance companies responsible for maintenance in Agency-occupied buildings strongly recommend against this practice. This office concurs in this recommendation and has not considered such procedures in this study.

SUBJECT: Emergency Elevator Service

6. The most economical method of providing emergency power is to provide sufficient generator capacity to operate only one elevator in each building. Another governing factor in most of the buildings is the lack of space available to install generators of sufficient capacity to operate all elevators. The elevators would be connected manually to an emergency power circuit in such a manner that the elevators could be lowered to the ground floor one at a time. Lowering of the elevators by emergency power would be accomplished by building owner-assigned personnel. In case of a power failure, there could be a time delay encountered in lowering of the elevators if the building owner maintenance personnel are not readily available. After all elevators had been lowered, one elevator would remain fully operational until commercial power had been restored. The aforementioned emergency operational procedures for the elevators can be fully automated at an approximate cost increase of \$12,000 if desired. Although a detailed survey of all emergency power requirements for each building was not conducted, the cost estimates reflect generator sizes adequate to accommodate one elevator, all presently connected emergency power requirements, and an allowance for future emergency power requirements. The emergency power requirements will be refined if the decision is made to install emergency power for elevators.

7. A summation of the cost for installing emergency generators in various buildings to operate elevators during "brown-outs" or "black-outs" is as follows:

a. Hqs	Emergency power is available
b. Ames	\$22,700
c. Key	22,200
d. Magazine	22,700 *
e. Chamber of Commerce	20,000
STATINTL f. South	20,000
g. [REDACTED]	<u>30,750 **</u>

\* Drill

TOTAL: \$138,350

\*\*

\* Building lease is up on 25 November 1975.

\*\* Not recommended - see Attachment 7 for details.

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8. It is recommended that the emergency fire pump and KY-3 telephones at the Chamber of Commerce Building be placed on the existing 30 kw. generator. The 30 kw. generator (not Agency-owned) has enough spare capacity for this addition.



STATINTL

Chief  
Real Estate and Construction Division, OL

Atts: 7

Distribution:

Orig - Adse w/atts

1 - OL/RECD OFFICIAL w/atts

1 - OL/RECD/FEB Chrono w/atts

X - OL/RECD/HEB w/atts

1 - OL Reader w/o atts

1 - C/LSD/OL, w/atts

OL/RECD/FEB/

(24 August 1972)

STATINTL

Analysis of Headquarters Building

<u>Number of Elevators</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Emergency Power</u>
16	Passenger	Eight of these elevators have emergency power and the other eight have electrical procedures established to lower them to the ground floor in case of a power failure.
1	Passenger (DCI)	Emergency power available.
2	Freight	Emergency power available.

Note: Electrical emergency power is available for Headquarters elevators; therefore an indepth study of the elevators and emergency generator was not required.

Analysis of Ames Building

1. Elevator Data

Number of Elevators - 4

Capacity of Each Elevator - 2500 lbs.

Feet Per Minute - 350

Manufacturer - Otis

Date of Manufacture - 1965

Model - Gearless

Motor Characteristics - 29 hp, 29.5 amps, and 460 volts

Elevator Maintenance - Elco Elevator Corporation  
4590 MacArthur Blvd. N.W.  
Washington, D.C.

Contact: Mr. William Burke - 337-1155

2. Detailed Emergency Generator Data

a. 5 kw. Generator

Katolight Generator (air-cooled) (Kato Corporation, Mankato, Minn.)

Engine

Generator

Serial No. 60582

Panel No. 600-55240-24

Diagrams FN 8800 16F

PH 1

Unit Model SR6 5HFW4E

Unit Ser. 60338-4 N 14793

Rating - Standby

Eng. Mod. THD

Analysis of Ames Building

5 kw. Generator (Cont.)

Gen. Mod. 5WH63	Wire 4
RPM 1800	Cycles 60
PF 1	KVA 6.5
KW 6.5	Volts 115/230
PH 1	Fld. Amps 6.5
Amps Per Term 28.2	Exciter Mod. self
Fld. Volts 40	
Temp Risc 50°	
Fuel - Natural Gas	

b. 15 kw. Generator

Empire Generator

<u>Engine</u>	<u>Generator</u>
Wisconsin Engine (Air-Cooled)	Empire
Model VG4D	Model - 150G-1E
Serial No. 4553539	Serial No. 304-118
Size 3 1/2 x 4	KVA 18.75
Spec. No. 309123	KW 15
Fuel - Natural Gas	Volts 120/208
	Amp 41.7
	RPM 1800

## Analysis of Ames Building

3. Loads on existing generators are as follows:

- a. 5 kw. Generator

Alarm Console (ground floor)

Sump Pumps (two each)

Office of the Director of Logistics (12th floor)

Medical Refrigerator (1st floor)

- b. 15 kw. Generator

Stairway Lights (all floors)

KY 3 Telephones (various floors)

4. No emergency power is available for elevators at the present time.

5. If a new diesel generator is installed to operate the elevators during an electric power failure, it is planned to remove the 5 kw. and 15 kw. generators presently installed for the following reasons:

a. Space requirement in the electrical/mechanical equipment room of Ames Building is very limited.

b. The 5 kw. and 15 kw. generators are natural gas-operated and this source of fuel is subject to short supply and possible failure during a "black-out."

c. It will reduce routine maintenance checking thereby reducing maintenance costs.

6. The preliminary cost estimate is:

## Analysis of Ames Building

Design (accomplished by GSA 18.5%) or an A&E contract	\$ 2,500
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Purchase and installation of 75-100 kw. generator with automatic start/stop, transfer switch, magnetic starter, voltage regulation controls, fuel tank, and removal of 5 and 15 kw. generators	18,500
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GSA Supervision Charge (9%)	<u>1,700</u>
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<u>TOTAL:</u>	\$22,700 *
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\* This cost estimate is good until 30 June 1973.

7. Existing generators are run manually without load once a month. Automatic start is tested and a load put on the generator twice a year (January and July) on a Sunday. Tests are conducted by HEB/RECD/OL personnel.

NOTE: None of the Office of Communications facilities are presently on emergency power (in the Ames Building).

Analysis of Key Building

1. Elevator Data.

Number of Elevators - 3

Capacity of Each Elevator - 3000 lbs.

Feet Per Minute - 500

Manufacturer - Otis

Date of Manufacture - 1964

Model - Gearless

Motor Characteristics - 33 hp, 42 amps, 440 volts

Elevator Maintenance - Otis Elevator Company  
465 School St., S.W.  
Washington, D.C.  
(783-5040)

2. Detailed Emergency Generator Data.

a. 15 kw. Generator

<u>Engine</u>	<u>Generator</u>	
Wisconsin Engine (air-cooled)	Model No. - 150G-1E	PH - 3
Model - VG 4D	Serial No. - 304-117	Freq. - 60
Serial No. - 4553540	KVA - 18.75	
Size 3 1/2 x 4	KW - 15	
Spec. No. - 309123	Volts - 120/208	
Fuel-Natural Gas	Amp. - 41.7	

## Analysis of Key Building

b. 45 kw. Generator

<u>Engine</u>	<u>Generator</u>
General Motors Corporation	Model - E5274M5
Model 3045 C	KVA - 56.3
Fuel - Diesel	Volts - 227/480
	Amp. - 68
	RPM - 1800
	Phase - 3
	Eng. Mod. - 3045 C
	Serial No. - 10122665
	Cycles - 60

## 3. Loads on existing generators are as follows:

a. 15 kw. Generator

- Stairway Lights (all floors)
- Elevator Lobby Lights (all floors)
- Alarm Console (ground floor)
- Elevator Lights

b. 45 kw. Generator

STATSPEC

[REDACTED] Communications Equipment in Room 1107

Lights in Room 1107

Sonic Alarm for Vault Areas

## Analysis of Key Building

45 kw. Generator (Cont.)

## Air Conditioning for:

Room 1107 - 15-ton Worthington Unit (this unit runs continuously)

Room 1016 - 15-ton Trane Unit (this unit runs very little and only comes on when supplemental cooling is required)

STATSPEC !

4. No emergency power is available for elevators at the present time.
5. The 15 kw. emergency generator presently installed will be removed, but the 45 kw. [REDACTED] emergency generator will remain. The emergency load on the 15 kw. generator would be placed on the proposed larger generator to be installed to operate the elevator.
6. The preliminary cost estimate is:

Design (accomplished by GSA 18.5%) on an A&E contract	\$ 2,500
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Purchase and installation of 75-100 kw. generator with automatic start/stop, transfer switch, magnetic starter, voltage regulation controls, fuel tank, and removal of 15 kw. generator	18,000
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GSA Supervision Charge (9%)	<u>1,700</u>
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<u>TOTAL:</u>	\$22,200 *
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\* This estimate is good until 30 June 1973.

7. Existing 15 kw. generator is run manually without load once a month. Automatic start is tested and a load put on the generator twice a year (January and July) on a Sunday. Tests are conducted by HEB/RECD/OL personnel. The 45 kw. generator is load tested monthly by GSA personnel.

Analysis of Magazine Building

1. Elevator Data.

Number of Elevators - 3

Capacity of Each Elevator - 2500 lbs.

Feet Per Minute - 350

Manufacturer - Armor

Date of Manufacture - 1964

Model - Gearless

Motor Characteristics - 25 hp, 85.5 amps, and 240 volts

Elevator Maintenance - Armor Elevator Co., Inc.  
1850 Adams Street, N. E.  
Washington, D.C.  
(LA9-6400)

2. Detailed Emergency Generator Data.

a. 5 kw. Generator

Onan (air-cooled)

PH 1

Frequency - 60

Gasoline-driven

b. 15 kw. Generator

Engine

Generator

Wisconsin Engine (air-cooled)

Empire Generator

## Analysis of Magazine Building

15 kw. Generator (Cont.)

Model - VG4D Model - 150G-1E

Serial No. - 4553538 Serial No. - 304-119

Size - 3 1/2 x 4 KVA - 18.75

Spec. No. - 309123 KW - 15

Fuel - Natural Gas Volts - 120/208

Amp. - 41.7

RPM - 1800

PH - 3

Freq. - 60

## 3. Loads on existing generators are as follows:

a. 5 kw. Generator

Alarm Console (ground floor)

b. 15 kw. Generator

Stairway Lights (all floors)

Elevator Lights

4. No emergency power is available for elevators at the present time.

5. The lease on the Magazine Building expires on 25 November 1975.

6. The preliminary cost estimate is:

Design (accomplished by GSA 18.5%) on an A&amp;E Contract \$ 2,500

Purchase and installation of 75-100 kw. generator with automatic start/stop, transfer switch, magnetic starter, voltage regulation controls, fuel tank, and removal of 5 and 10 kw. generators 18,500

Analysis of Magazine Building

Continuation of Cost Estimate:

GSA Supervision Charge (9%)	<u>\$ 1,700</u>
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$22,700*</b>

\*This cost estimate is good until 30 June 1973.

7. Existing generators are run manually without load once a month. Automatic start is tested and a load put on the generator twice a year (January and July) on a Sunday. Tests are conducted by HEB/RECD/OL personnel.

Analysis of Chamber of Commerce Building

1. Elevator Data.

Number of Elevators - 4

Capacity of Each Elevator - 300 lbs.

Feet Per Minute - 350

Manufacturer - Elco

Date of Manufacturer - 1970

Model - Gearless

Motor Characteristics - 30 hp, 75 amps, and 240 volts

Elevator Maintenance - Elco Elevator Corporation  
4590 MacArthur Blvd., N.W.  
Washington, D.C.

Contact: Mr. William Burke - 337-1155

2. Detailed Emergency Generator Data.

30 kw. Generator

Onan

Model - 30EK15R

KVA - 37.5

Volts - 227/480

Amps - 45 amps per phase

Phase - 3

Fuel - Natural Gas

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Analysis of Chamber of Commerce Building

3. Loads on the existing generator are as follows:

Stairway Lights (all floors)

Elevator Lights

Alarm Console (ground floor)

Note: The emergency fire pump and KY 3 telephones are not on emergency electrical power.

4. No emergency power is available for elevators at the present time.

5. The existing 30 kw. emergency generator will remain.

6. The preliminary cost estimate is:

Design (accomplished by GSA 18.5%) or an A&E contract	\$ 2,500
Purchase and installation of 50-60 kw. generator with automatic start/stop, transfer switch, magnetic starter, voltage regulation controls, and fuel tank	16,000
GSA Supervision Charge (9%)	<u>1,500</u>
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$20,000 *</b>

\* This cost estimate is good until 30 June 1973.

7. The existing generator is tested by the building maintenance man.

ATTACHMENT 6

Analysis of South Building

1. Elevator Data.

Number of Elevators - 2

Capacity of Each Elevator - 2500 lbs. and 3000 lbs.

Feet Per Minute - 200 and 720-850

Manufacturers - General and Westinghouse

Dates of Manufacturer - 1932 and 1952

Models - Geared Traction and Duo Drive

Motor Characteristics - 15 hp, 53 amps, 240 volts and  
20 hp, 78 amps, 230 volts

Elevator Maintenance - General Services Administration  
Public Buildings Service  
State Field Office  
Elevator Shop

Contact: Mr. George Dowling - 101-23891

2. Detailed Emergency Generator Data - 30 kw. Generator.

Model - Series 71

Volts - 120/208

Amps - 100

Phase - 3

Manufacturer - General Motors Corporation

Cycles - 60

Fuel - Diesel

## Analysis of South Building

3. Loads on the existing generator is as follows:

East Building

Emergency Lighting (1st floor)  
Fire Alarm System

Central Building

Fire Alarm System

South Building

Stairway Lights  
Fire Alarm System  
ADT Alarm  
Telephone Frame Room  
Corridor Lights (basement)

4. No emergency power is available for elevators at the present time.

5. The 30 kw. emergency generator will remain.

6. A preliminary cost estimate is:

Design (accomplished by GSA 18.5%) or an A&E contract	\$ 2,500
Purchase and installation of 50 kw. generator with automatic start/stop, transfer switch, magnetic starter, voltage regulation controls, and fuel tank	16,000
GSA Supervision Charge (9%)	<u>1,000</u>
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$20,000 *</b>

\* This cost estimate is good until 30 June 1973.

7. Existing generator is maintained by GSA (Public Buildings Service) State Field Office, electric and engineering shops. Electric shop tests generator under load once a week and maintains battery and battery chargers. Engineer shop maintains diesel engine oil, fuel, etc.

STATINTL

1. Elevator Data - 8 elevators, 4 different models.

Passenger Elevators - 5

Capacity of Each Elevator - 3000 lbs.

Feet Per Minute - 400

Manufacturer - Haughton

Date of Manufacture - 1962

Model - Gearless

Motor Characteristics - 30 hp, 78.4 amps,  
220 volts

Freight Elevator - 1

Capacity of the Elevator - 6000 lbs

Feet Per Minute - 200

Manufacturer - Haughton

Date of Manufacture - 1962

Model - Geared

Motor Characteristics - 40 hp, 102  
amps, 208 volts

STATINTL

Hospital Elevator - 1

Capacity of Each Elevator - 4000 lbs.

Feet Per Minute - 400

Manufacturer - Haughton

Date of Manufacture - 1962

Model - Geared

Motor Characteristics - 40 hp, 102 amps,  
220 volts.

Capacity of Each Elevator - 4500 lbs.

Feet Per Minute - 250

Manufacturer - Haughton

Date of Manufacture - 1962

Model - Gearless

Motor Characteristics - 30 hp, 79.4  
amps, 220 volts

STATINTL

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